

Super Nop® 52

Installation Instructions

I. Subfloor Preparation

Tested following the protocol of ASTM F2170, the results must not exceed the published limits. Replace all worn trowels (every 4 gallons) to ensure proper spread rate; do not re-notch. Check the expiration date of the adhesive, if expired, do not use. The use of any unapproved adhesive will void the limited warranty. Building shall be at in service temperature and humidity.

It may not be the flooring contractor's responsibility to conduct moisture testing. It is, however, the flooring contractor's responsibility to make sure these tests have been conducted and that the results are acceptable prior to installation. Testing should be performed by an International Concrete Repair Institute (ICRI) certified technician; please visit <http://www.icri.org>.

A. Concrete Substrates and Subfloors

Ensure that the general contractor has followed ASTM 710. ASTM 710 includes requirements for moisture and pH testing, smoothness, flatness, concrete strength, and the presence of a vapor retarder under the slab. ASTM F710 requires that all concrete slabs be tested, regardless of age or grade level, using the Calcium Chloride test (ASTM F1869) and Relative Humidity test (ASTM F2170). No other test methods are acceptable. The General Contractor and installer shall both keep records of all tests related to ASTM F710 on file.

It may not be the flooring contractor's responsibility to conduct moisture testing. It is, however, the flooring contractor's responsibility to make sure these tests have been conducted and that the results are acceptable prior to installation. Testing should be performed by an International Concrete Repair Institute (ICRI) certified technician; please visit <http://www.icri.org>.

All on or below grade concrete subfloors must also have a confirmed effective vapor retarder pre-installed underneath that meets the requirements of ASTM E1745. If not, then use a moisture mitigation system that conforms to ASTM F3010. This system must be applied following the manufacturer's written instructions

B. Gypsum Subfloors

Unless stated otherwise, all Gypsum subfloors must be prepared in accordance with ASTM F2678. The gypsum products must be installed following the manufacturer's written installation instructions including any requirements for priming and moisture. The substrate must be smooth (ridge-free) with a minimum flatness and gradient tolerance of $\leq 3/16$ -inch over 10-foot.

C. Wooden Subfloors

Unless stated otherwise all wooden subfloors must be prepared in accordance with ASTM F1482. The substrate must be clean (without contaminates), dry ($\leq 8\%$ moisture content).

Wood floors must be double layer construction with a minimum total thickness of 1-inch. The subfloor must be rigid, free from movement, and have at least 18-inches of well-ventilated air space below. Sleepers must not be directly in contact with concrete or earth, and the ground beneath the subfloor must be covered by a suitable vapor retarder. Do not install directly over Masonite™, lauan, fire retardant, particle or chipboard. The substrate must also be smooth (ridge-free) with a minimum flatness and gradient tolerance of $\leq 3/16$ -inch over 10-foot.

D. All Other Subfloors

For all other subfloor/substrates, please contact the Technical Department before proceeding

II. Storage, Conditions & Acclimatization

Order materials in compliance with product supplier's ordering and lead time requirements, in order to take delivery at least 48 hours in advance of installation (to allow materials to acclimate to job site conditions).

Accept delivery of materials only if they are in unopened, undamaged packaging.

Store material in original packaging in areas that are enclosed and weather tight with the permanent HVAC system set at a temperature between 65°F and 80°F for a minimum of 48 hours prior to commencement of installation.

Roll goods should be removed from shipping packaging, unrolled to lay flat and acclimatized in installation area whenever possible. Reverse rolling the product often times aids in relaxing the roll memory of the product. Room, floor covering and adhesive must be at a temperature of 65°F and 80°F for a minimum of 48 hours prior to and after installation.

If material is flattened or distorted during storage or transporting, do not attempt to install it.

III. Installation Instructions

A. Required & Recommended Tools

1. Flooring:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) – HEPA filtered vacuum – 3M® Easy Trap Duster – tape measure – adhesive trowel and spare blades, 1/16" Square Notch (FCA) — 100 lb. three-section roller - straight edge – pencil – utility knife with blades – thermo-hygrometer – Infrared thermometer – camera phone.

2. Layout

Follow the detailed layout drawings provided or agreed upon by the designer, architect or end user including any intended seam locations, with the goal of keeping seam visibility to a minimum. Position seams so that:

- Main traffic runs parallel to, rather than across, the seam
- Light does not strike directly across the seam
- The seams are away from areas subject to pivoting or rolling traffic
- In doorway openings that connect adjoining rooms, parallel seams are required

3. Installation

24 hours prior to installation, measure the area to be carpeted. Lay out the roll goods on the subfloor under normal, occupied lighting conditions in the configuration required for installation. This step will ensure the roll goods acclimate to the climate properly.

Make the necessary cuts and dry fit the cuts into place. Recommended seaming techniques:

- Row Cutting" – proper pattern matching and satisfactory seams in carpets are best achieved when the carpet is cut along the manufacturing tuft rows. This is commonly known as "row cutting." When removing the selvage edges, care must be taken to ensure that none of the yarn that involves the pattern is removed.
- Lengthwise seam cutting – define the tuft row to be cut by parting the pile with a row finding device such as a screwdriver, awl or comb along the length of the proposed

cut. Start the cut by making a small incision on the edge with a carpet knife. Insert the cutter between the backing yarns and cut along the tuft row. The cutter blade should always be positioned on the proper side of the cutter to insure the best seam possible: this may require the installer to make some trial cuts to determine the best side of the cutter the exposed blade should be on.

- Cross/Butt/End seams – most cut pile carpets can be row cut from the top side using a loop pile or cushion back cutter. Installers may find some products are easiest cut from the back side while following a “rib” tuft row utilizing a conventional carpet cutting knife.
- Overlap – place one piece of carpet over the other with an overlap of one inch. Use the top piece of carpet as your guide, and then simply cut along its’ edge. Both pieces should butt together tightly.

Seams must be positioned so that, where possible:

- They run the length of the area
- Main traffic flow runs along, rather than across, the seam
- Natural light does not strike across the sea
- Are away from areas subject to pivoting traffic
- Are not perpendicular to doorway openings

It is the installer’s responsibility to inspect the dry laid installations and notify the appropriate authority of any imperfections or irregularities prior to final adhesive installation.

After dry fitting the carpet, thoroughly sweep the substrate to remove all dirt and debris before adhesive application.

- Any irregularities on the subfloor can telegraph through the carpet
- Dust, grease and other debris on the subfloor can cause adhesion issues with the adhesive

The adhesive must be applied at an angle of approx. 60° using the correct trowel to the prepared substrate without voids or puddles. Do not make any sharp turns with the trowel to avoid an uneven application of the adhesive. Do not re-notch trowels; replace them as required.

Wet-set:

Providing the substrate is porous, and humidity levels are correct, the flooring may be correctly placed into the adhesive after approx. ten minutes of open time, depending on site conditions.

Semi-Wet:

When the substrate is non-porous, allow the adhesive to become nearly dry to the touch, yet still tackified to pull threads when tested between thumb & finger, then immediately and correctly place the flooring into the adhesive. The timing will depend on the humidity levels and porosity of the substrate.

Semi-Dry or Dry Important: Do not install any flooring products with MI 1000 in this setting method - MI 1000 must have some wet transfer when tested in order to bond properly.

Use product coving or cove base molding on the walls around the perimeter of room.

Clean up all debris, take photographs and if required, protect the flooring from traffic and have the end user or representative sign a “Job Completion Ticket”.